

NO. 17, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. GOODALL.
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.
Mr. DYER presented a petition.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a H. R. act for the benefit of the children of Achilles Mormon, with an amendment: concurred and passed.

Also, a H. R. act incorporating the town of Hillsborough in Fleming county: ordered to be read a third time.

Also, a H. R. act to establish the town of Milton in Trimble county: passed.

Also, a H. R. act authorizing the County Court of Boyle to require the Clerk to make cross indexes to all deeds, mortgages, &c. in his office: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to regulate the Owen County Court: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of Jos. Botts: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of Hiram Begley: passed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, that the H. R. act to divorce Wm. Grissom from his wife Mary Grissom, ought not to pass: bill rejected.

A message from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. TODD moved to take up the joint resolution from the H. R. increasing the number of the joint committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum to six: agreed to, and the resolution rejected.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, from the committee on Religion, a bill to divorce Louisa Gray: passed.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the same committee, a H. R. act divorcing Thomas Watson from his wife, Amanda.

Mr. CONNER moved an amendment, divorcing Amanda from her husband, Thomas Watson, and legalizing her subsequent marriage with George W. Newman: adopted, yeas 17, nays 12.

Mr. HEADY moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee on Religion: negatived.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading—yeas 15, nays 15, the Chair voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back to the Senate the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg, Ohio and Daviess, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of those counties, with an abstract of the evidence in the case.

Mr. DYER moved that the petitions be re-committed to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, with instructions to bring in a bill to establish the new county prayed for.

Mr. HOLLOWAY moved that the report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances lie on the table for the present: negatived, yeas 15, nays 15, the Speaker voting in the negative.

The pending question was then on Mr. DYER'S motion.

Mr. HOLLOWAY demanded a division of the question, and the question being taken on re-committing, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. DYER now withdrew the motion to instruct the committee.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a H. R. act changing the name of Wm. Oden Smith to Markham Oden Smith, with an amendment, changing the name to Wm. Markham Oden Smith: concurred and passed.

Also, a H. R. act to change the name of Arcadia, in the county of Madison, to Rogersville: passed.

Also, a H. R. act allowing an additional Constable to Wayne: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of the County Court of Livingston, &c.: two yeas further time to procure standard weights and measures; may appropriate proceeds of vacant lands to building a jail; the County Courts of Wayne, Union, Todd and Lawrence one year further time to procure weights and measures: rejected on the third reading, yeas 12, nays 15.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Benj. H. Kirtley: adopted.

Also, a H. R. act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to each of the following counties, viz: Daviess, Nelson, Rockcastle, Bath, Green, Breathitt, Hart, Henry, Whitley, Pulaski, Adair and Hancock; and a Constable each, to Campbell, Ohio, Whitley, Greenup and Pendleton, and changing the Constable's district of John Glover in Barren, so as to include his residence.

Mr. BRADLEY moved an amendment, changing the Constable's district of John M. Carlisle in Hopkins, so as to include his residence: adopted.

Mr. SOUTH moved an amendment, allowing an additional Constable to Letcher county: adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the same committee, a H. R. act repealing the act reducing the number of Justices of the Peace in Simpson county to ten: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to change the names of G. W. and T. J. Gallagher to G. W. and T. J. Drane: passed.

Mr. BUTLER had special leave to present petitions and remonstrances from Louisville, in relation to the modification of the charters of the Louisville Medical Institute and the Louisville College: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SOUTH had special leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Clerks of Perry and Letcher counties: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Governor, making sundry nominations of Militia officers: rules dispensed and confirmed.

Mr. CHENAUET moved to re-consider the vote rejecting the H. R. resolution, increasing the number of the committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum to six: re-considered and resolution adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1846.

Prayers being said and the Journal read, Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. DALLAM, CLEVELAND, ABBETT, JAS. COMBS, FALLIS, THOMAS, PETERS, and POPE, which were severally received, &c., and appropriately referred.

Mr. BROWN asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill, to authorize a survey of the town of Elizabeth, and to define the limits of the same; which was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. COX, the joint resolution offered yesterday, to amend the joint resolution creating the joint committee of Visitation to the Lexington and Danville Asylums, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. E. SMITH asked leave to propose the following resolution; which was read for the information of the House, as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., upon the resolution to them referred, inquiring into the expediency of requiring Clerks, who receive from the perquisites of office annually, more than \$1200, to pay the residue into the Treasury, to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

And the question being taken thereon, it was negatived: so the leave was not granted.

On motion of Mr. GLENN, the rules were dispensed in order to allow

Mr. HARLAN, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which the same had been referred, to report a Senate bill entitled an act for the benefit of Louisa Ann Coleman, Ch. K. Kenner, and Marcus M. Kenner, with an amendment—striking out the words, "orally or." [The bill authorizes the mother to file her bill in the Christian Circuit Court for a division of property among her children.] The amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Meade county: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. DESHA asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the benefit of Lewis Casey: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. L. COMBS, (while he deprecated the principle of dispensing with the rules, &c.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Lexington and Kentucky river Railroad Company: which the House refused.

The House also refused the following leave proposed by the gentleman from Graves (Mr. Mayes,) to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of John O'Hara, late Sheriff of Caldwell county.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RELIGION.

Mr. PETERS reported a motion to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of T. O'Kane: in which the House concurred.

Mr. PETERS, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill entitled an act to amend the law on the subject of divorces, reported the same back to the House, without amendment.

Mr. PETERS said, in explanation of the bill, that in all cases where either by act of the Legislature, or decree of the chancellor, one party has been divorced, in time past, the bill provided that the other party should be divorced by operation of law, &c.

Mr. MILLER proposed to amend by inserting at the proper place, the words, "or may be divorced by the present General Assembly."

Mr. DALLAM proposed a substitute for the amendment, which was to insert into the bill after the words "has been," the words, "or may hereafter be."

The SPEAKER said, it was not very parliamentary to entertain a substitute for an amendment.

And then, on motion of Mr. MAYES, the bill and amendment were laid upon the table.

Mr. PETERS, from the committee on Religion, to whom the same had been referred, reported without amendment, the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Rodelph Scholom, or people of peace—a society in Louisville for religious worship according to the institutions and forms known amongst the German Jews: passed.

A Senate message by Mr. Secretary KOHLHASS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE EXEMPTION LAW.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom the same had been referred, reported again to the House the bill entitled, "an act to amend an act to reduce into one the several acts exempting property from execution," approved February 7, 1845: which was read. [Exempting in addition, to the existing law, to-wit: "one work beast, one woman saddle, and two dishes."]

The provisions of the bill were then supported by Mr. BROWN, on whose leave the proposition was first introduced.

Mr. MAYES followed on the same side, and Mr. HAGGARD opposed.

Mr. DALLAM stated that he was one of those who had voted at the last session for the repeal of the "two hundred and fifty dollar law;" and that he had also voted for the present statute on this subject; and that he did so, not doubting at the time, but that it would require amendment. The great question decided at the last session was, whether we should exempt specific articles, or continue the general exemption of \$250; and that question was then decided in favor of the specific exemptions by a very large majority. But Mr. D. was satisfied, that, perhaps every friend of the act then passed felt and expected that in process of time it would require to be amended. No man could accuse him of flattery toward the poor, any more than of favoritism for the rich; for he was never guilty of either. The bill was for the benefit of the indigent and oppressed agricultural classes. Nine-tenths of his constituents were agriculturists, as was Mr. D. himself—and hence it was competent for him to know, that no man could support himself in such a vocation without at least two horses. It was also the duty of every householder to go to church with his family, and to keep up all the observances of the social relation; and how this could be done without two horses was, to him, absolutely inconceivable. Mr. D. continued his remarks, and concluded by referring again to the necessity for amending the law, observing that every thing was imperfect in its incipency; that time was necessary to improvement and perfection in legislation; and that, having at the last session, deliberately decided upon the principle of action upon this subject of exemption, he hoped the House would still adhere to it, and go on and perfect the law.

Mr. DESHA. Unaccustomed as he was to speaking, he felt nevertheless constrained now to say something on this subject. He was one of those who voted against the repeal of the "two hundred and fifty dollar law." The people whom he had the honor in part to represent were satisfied with that law—both rich and poor, with very few exceptions. They believed that it operated equally upon all. They believed it better for the oppressed individual himself to select his exempted articles; because they deemed that he better knew what was most necessary for the comfort and convenience of his household, than any legislative body. And from his own observation, Mr. D. was convinced that the principle operated equally on those engaged in every occupation and pursuit in life. Before he would sit down, Mr. D. said he would move to lay the bill on the table, to await an opportunity for the House to act on another proposition connected with this subject, which he intended to bring up; and if he should fail in that, he would be ready and willing to go in to the business of perfecting the present law. He objected to the present law; because, under its operation, the mechanic was allowed only his tools. Whereas, under the "two hundred and fifty dollar law," he might reserve some stock in trade and materials to work with. Under the present law he had no such privilege. But, the operation of the present law, also, resulted unequally. For it might allow one man to exempt perhaps \$250, while it would protect another man in the possession of a thousand dollars. There were individuals known to him in his county, who could exempt the article of horses in value from \$500 to \$1000—under the style of "work-beasts;" and while this was manifestly the case everywhere, the law made no adequate discriminations in favor of unfortunate and oppressed poor men, and their still more unfortunate and oppressed women and children. Mr. D., however, forbore to make his motion, and gave way at the request of

Mr. L. COMBS, who desired that the subject might go again before a committee, or pass into the order of the day: so as to allow its friends a full chance to perfect the bill, and then the House might decide intelligently between the two principles of general and specific exemption.

Mr. MAYHALL proposed to amend the bill by

adding to the list "one cooking stove, cooking utensils and table ware, not exceeding fifty dollars in value."

Mr. BROWN moved to refer the subject to a select committee.

Mr. ROOT proposed to amend by way of substitute, adding a general exemption of one hundred dollars to the provisions of the present law.

Mr. E. SMITH moved to lay the bill on the table: but withdrew, at the request of some gentleman.

Mr. ORR renewed the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HARDY. There was already a motion before the House to refer the subject to a select committee, with instructions.

And the bill and amendments, (including propositions from Mr. DALLAM and Mr. ABBETT, which were not reported from the Clerk's table) were then referred to a select committee, to-wit: Messrs. BROWN, HARDY, L. COMBS, and ABBETT.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Whitley county, reported a substitute—including the former Sheriff of said county in its provisions: which was read, and amended at the proper stage of the question, by the following propositions, to-wit:

On motion of Mr. MAYES, That John O'Hara, late Sheriff of Caldwell county, be allowed further time to return his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. MAXEY, That further time of four months be allowed to the Sheriff of Hart county to return his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, That O. C. Rich be allowed till the first of May next to make return of his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. B. STONE, That the Sheriff of Owsley be allowed till the first of June next to make return of his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. MAYHALL, That the Sheriff of Hancock county be allowed till the first day of June next to make return of his lists of muster fines and taxes on forfeited lands.

On motion of Mr. CONNER, That the Sheriff of Bath be allowed till the first Monday in May next to make return of his delinquent list for 1845.

And then, under the operation of the previous question, demanded by Mr. E. SMITH, the bill and amendments were re-committed to the committee on Ways and Means.

SPECIAL ORDER.—THE SALARY BILL.

As the unfinished order for yesterday, the Clerk reported the bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARKLEY moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till Tuesday next—alleging the absence of two committees of the House, as his reason for the motion.

This motion was regarded in speeches, for and against, by several gentlemen.

Mr. L. COMBS observed, amongst other things, that there was now before the committee on Ways and Means, a proposition to abolish the Board of Internal Improvement, together with some sinecure establishments here about Frankfort, (referring to the old Bank of Kentucky, the Commonwealth Bank, &c., and refer their business to the First Auditor's office)—by which measure, it was proposed that officers should be discharged from service, which now together, derive for their salaries, from the Treasury, the sum of \$3,900 annually; and if this measure were to meet with the concurrence of the House, it would make a necessity for certain modifications of the bill now under consideration; and hence he urged another reason for postponement. He proposed next Thursday.

Mr. KELLY proposed to-morrow week.

But the House refused to postpone—yeas 29, nays 55.

The second amendment adopted yesterday, in committee of the Whole, was then reported and adopted by the House—[with reference to the office of the Louisville Chancellor]—yeas 64, nays 20.

Mr. ALEXANDER proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to \$300.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend the amendment by abolishing the office of Superintendent, and transferring its business, and the business of the body corporate, for the benefit of Common Schools, (composed of the said Superintendent, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General,) to the First Auditor's office: which, after some discussion about the order, was rejected—yeas 17, nays 60.

Mr. HUNTON proposed to amend the amendment, by adding the clause, "and that he be required to make but one speech annually, in each county—and that for such purpose, he select the poorer districts, &c.," whereupon,

Messrs. SEATON, DESHA, and others, spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the Superintendent, in allaying prejudice against the system of Common Schools, and in establishing schools in various counties where he has itinerated.

Mr. HUNTON added, that he was not disposed to say any thing derogatory to the Superintendent; for, from what he had understood, he was a gentleman, a scholar, thoroughly qualified, &c. He withdrew his amendment.

The question then recurred on \$300.

Mr. MAXEY proposed \$500: which was rejected.

And then, on the motion for \$300, the vote was—yeas 38, nays 45: so it was rejected.

Mr. DALLAM now proposed to amend, by reducing the pay of Senators and Representatives, after the 15th day of August next, to \$2 a day: which was also rejected—yeas 38, nays 45.

Mr. J. T. SMITH proposed to amend, by striking out "to the Quarter-Master General one hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting "one hundred dollars;" which was adopted.

Mr. DESHA proposed to amend by striking out from the bill the words "except the Judge of the Fifth Judicial District."

Mr. KELLY proposed to amend the amendment by adding the following sections, to-wit:

And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, when any of the Circuit Courts in this Commonwealth shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the next annual session of the Legislature thereafter, to re-district the State, so as to include the vacant district in some of the other Judicial Districts, and that the Legislature continue to merge the districts that may thereafter become vacant, into the remaining districts, until the number of the Judicial Districts in this Commonwealth shall amount to no more than sixteen.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the Judges, presiding in the adjoining districts to those which may become vacant to hold the Courts in said vacant districts until the meeting of the next Legislature.

Mr. HARLAN now took the floor in opposition; but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And then the House adjourned.

GEORGIA.—The special election which was held last week for a Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district of the State of Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Washington Poe, resulted in the choice of George W. B. Towns, Democrat, over Ambrose Baber, his Whig competitor. The Macon Messenger attributes this result to apathy on the part of the Whigs. Mr. Towns has been heretofore a member of the same body to which he is now elected.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON : : : : : Editor.

FRIDAY, : : : : : JANUARY 23, 1846.

WALTER SCOTT, of Pittsburg, will deliver a discourse in the Christian Meeting House, this evening, (Friday) January 23, 1846.

NOTICE! NOTICE!—The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort, will hold a Fair at the Court House on next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

We have received another liberal specimen of chewing tobacco, grown and manufactured in Kentucky, from the establishment of Holbrook, Louisville. It is a very superior article, pure, and of delightful natural flavor. We don't care how often Holbrook sends us "more of the same sort"—we'll use it up quickly for him. The same article is for sale at Wm. M. Topp's Bookstore in this place.

CONCERT.—Messrs Knop and Tosso gave a magnificent entertainment at the Mansion House last night, and will give another to-night at the Weinger House. Mr. Knop is the most distinguished violinist in this country, if not in the world, and Mr. Tosso is not surpassed as a violinist.

CONGRESS, Jan. 16.—The Senate did not sit. In the House the Oregon discussion went on.

A rumor is rife at Washington that France, with the consent of Mexico, was about placing a constitutional monarch, a son of Louis Philippe, on the throne of Mexico. And there are those who think there are many people in this country who can be pleased and deluded with such gossip.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We are glad to see this subject engaging public attention. We believe we were the first public advocate of such a measure in this State; and every day's experience but serves to convince us more and more of the great importance, to all the great interests of the country, of executing it. We see it stated in a Louisville paper that it would cost but \$3,200 per annum for three years. We beg to be excused from giving our sanction to any measure looking to the accomplishment of such a great object in such limited time and by such pitiful means. We have no doubt some good might be attained by such expenditure; but as to accomplishing the work thoroughly by such limited means, it is preposterous to think of it. It would be far wiser, as well as cheaper in the long run, to give ten or twenty thousand dollars per annum, for five or ten years, and organize a complete corps to explore not only the mere geology, but the entire natural resources of the State. And we do not doubt, but believe that such an expenditure would be a most economical outlay by the State. It would be like a farmer sowing seeds; or a mechanic providing raw materials; or any other act of wise and profitable outlay, looking to a rich return.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, in giving an account of the debate in the Senate on the bill to punish seditious publications, calculated to excite slaves to insurrection and rebellion, uses the following language: After referring to the speech of Mr. Fox, the letter-writer says:

"He was followed on the same side by the Lieut. Gov., who made an elaborate effort, showing the propriety of the law and the necessity for it. If he had made the speech on the stump, he should be indicted under the law for exciting the slaves to insurrection; for he pictured the dangers of the one in such glowing colors, that a negro, if he had heard him, might have supposed it an easy matter to get one up. The truth is, the speeches of these honorable Senators are the most incendiary things we have ever heard, and if the law passes and any insurrection follows, it will be well for the Senators that it can't have an ex post facto operation, as that their official position on the subject exempts them from its operation. If the idea should get abroad amongst the slave population, that the Senate of Kentucky felt that the danger of insurrection or insubordination was imminent, it would have an unhappy influence."

All who heard the debate, must, at once, see how this letter-writer has grossly perverted it. Mr. Dixon, and every Senator who spoke, in the most explicit manner, disclaimed any purpose whatever, to shackle the press or the right of speech in any way, or any design to invade, in the slightest particular, the Constitution. Their purpose was distinctly avowed to be, to punish those infernal demons, who, with malicious intent, are known to be endeavoring to excite slaves to insurrection, at the hazard of the lives of our wives and children, and the peace of the whole country: who would wrap the country in flames, and drench the land in blood, to effectuate their fanatical schemes. Every Senator expressly admitted, in the fullest manner, the constitutional rights of speech and the press. Not one desired to see these rights abridged; but, while they admitted them, they were for punishing, as the Constitution itself contemplates, the abuses of those rights. These positions, assumed by the advocates of the bill, were so distinctly stated, that we wonder any man in the land could misconceive them. What, then, is the object of the letter-writer of the Democrat, in endeavoring to excite odium against those who spoke? Has he any sympathy with those whom the bill intends to punish? If not, why is he attempting to excite unjust odium against those Senators who would bring such flagitious miscreants to justice and to punishment?

As to the provisions of the bill, as reported, we are not in favor of them. But we believe it will be amended so as to render it free from constitutional objections. Indeed the amendment proposed by Mr. Dixon to Mr. Helm's amendment, accepted by the latter, will make the law operate, should it pass, only on those who shall wilfully and maliciously excite, or wilfully and maliciously attempt to excite slaves to rebellion. Will the Democrat letter writer say such miscreants ought not to be punished? His sympathies must be of a character which none can mistake, if he is unwilling to see such persons punished. And, however that wise statesman may deem it impracticable to punish such offences, without making the act objectionable otherwise, we think he would be wise, as well as candid, to await the result of deliberations before he decides. The offence is defined by proposed amendments. Whether the law should pass or not, we think it but common justice to state the positions of speakers fairly; and we believe a course will be shaped out that will meet the sanction of the wise and good of all parties.

The insinuation that Mr. Dixon or any other Senator made incendiary speeches, is only worthy of such source. Their efforts were distinguished for calm, argumentative force; and though we did not concur with every position assumed, we do not think ourselves authorized to brand them with incendiarianism. We are not in the habit of doubting the wisdom or patriotism of others, merely because they differ with us. The letter writer doubtless thought himself very witty in talking about their exemption from the ex post facto operation of the law; but if it were made to operate prospectively on such as misrepresent others, he would have to mend his ways to escape it.

PRISONS AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.—In yesterday's Journal a brief notice was given of the arduous and honorable exertions of Miss Dix. We wish now to make a few remarks upon one class of objects to which her time has been devoted, viz: prisons.

It is a long time since John Howard made those memorable tours in Europe, in which with fearless heroism he visited prisons and loathsome dungeons, tombs rather, at whose entrance deadly pestilence kept sleepless watch, and drew thence to public gaze a mass of vice and woe that startled and appalled the firmest minds. Men were there aroused to a perception of the fact that prisons, in which criminals of all ages and classes are indiscriminately herded together, are not only the abodes of terrible suffering, but also high schools of crime, where, under the sharp tuition of malice and revenge, the miserable inmates rapidly become masters of every art of corruption. The interest awakened by Howard has not died out. The subject of prison discipline has held and now holds a prominent place in the minds of all who study the welfare of society. The great problem to be solved is, how shall prisons be so governed as to secure an adequate punishment of the criminal, and at the same time aid in his reformation? Various solutions of this problem have been proposed; and the result of thought upon the subject, in our country, is seen in two systems of prison discipline, one called the Auburn, the other the Philadelphia system. In prisons built upon the first system, the prisoners are separated at night, but allowed to work together by day, though in silence unbroken by a word. In prisons built upon the Philadelphia system an entire separation of prisoners is effected by day as well as by night. The merits of the two systems have been earnestly, often warmly, discussed. Into this discussion we cannot enter. Our time and space permit us only to remark that, of late years, the Philadelphia system has rapidly advanced in public estimation. In a valuable article in the Christian Examiner, we are told "that the various commissions from foreign governments, after visiting the different prisons of the U. States, have all reported emphatically in favor of the separate system, as that of Beaumont and De Tocqueville to the French Government in 1831; of Mr. Crawford to the English in 1834; of Dr. Julius to the Prussian Government in 1835; and Demetz and Blouet to the French Government in 1835, being the second commission from the same Government."

While the friends of the two systems differ upon some points, they all agree that prisons should be so built and managed, in regard to ventilation and neatness, as to secure the health of their inmates; that the contaminating influence, exerted by prisoners upon each other, should be strictly guarded against; and that the officers of prisons should be men of high character, men in whom kindness and wisdom are happily blended with firmness and decision. In consequence of the deep interest felt upon the subject of prison discipline, and the thorough examination to which that interest has led, a great number of facts have been collected, which show the inestimable importance of universal education as a preventive of crime. A large proportion of criminals are grossly ignorant. The warden of the prison at Philadelphia says, "that of two hundred and seventeen prisoners received during the year 1835, sixty-three could neither read nor write; eighty-five only could both read and write, and that most of those who could read or write, do either very indifferently." The records of other prisons present similar facts, all of which indicate that ignorance is indeed a fruitful mother of crime.

To all nations the education of the people is of great value, but to us it is vitally essential. We have no ancient institutions, cemented together by habit and time-hallowed associations. We have no standing army to guard with force our Government. Our only safety, under heaven, is in the intelligence and virtue of our citizens. It is therefore the dictate alike of self-preservation and of a high sense of duty, that society should provide the means of education for every child in the land. Even farther than this extends the duty of society. When parents through moral corruption and crime, are unable or unwilling to fulfil the duties of parents towards their children, then a solemn obligation rests upon society to adopt those children as its own, to be a parent to them, and by giving to them a home and a school, to furnish them with the opportunity of becoming useful, industrious, and virtuous citizens.

In another article we desire to call the attention of our readers to instances in which society has thus discharged its duty to children of want and crime, and with the happiest results.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the Mayville Eagle.

Mr. COLLINS:—By permission I send you for the Eagle, the following beautiful and appropriate lines addressed to the signers of the Washingtonian Pledge. They are from the pen of a lady, whose poetic talent and zeal in the temperance cause both entitle them to a place in your paper, and to a careful perusal by all who have any taste for poetry or regard for the temperance cause. The authoress first wrote them at the request of her Sunday scholars, and fearing that they may be "peculiarly applicable to some of the Mason county Washingtonians as well as elsewhere," she now submits them to the press, hoping that they may be a salutary

GEORGETOWN HERALD AND YEOMAN.—The Yeoman having rudely and unjustly assailed the editor of the Herald, for no other provocation, as we believe, than that, without remembering the unquestionable immensity of the Yeoman, he spoke what he knew, both of the subject of public printing and of us; we deem it but an act of simple justice to copy the Herald's reply. It will be seen that he has more than verified our prediction, that in any contest he would prove more than a match for the Yeoman man. He has not only vindicated himself triumphantly against the pitiful insinuation of toadyism, but has impaled the Yeoman man and stuck him in a position which no one of proper sensibilities can envy.

From the Georgetown Herald (Democratic) Jan. 22.
"O we saw how the gift of the
"To see ourselves as others see us
"It was free from a blunder free us
"And foolish notion."

We are sorry to have put our good friend of the Yeoman in such a pucker, by the little wholesome reproof which we administered to him. We thought, as the editor of the Yeoman had been for some time clucking pretty loudly over the golden egg of the State Printing, that we would be doing a friendly turn to assist him in the process of incubation. But it appears that instead of this question about the printing being one of general interest to every patriotic citizen of the Commonwealth, it is merely a private quarrel of his own with the Public Printer, in which the editor of the Yeoman has involved himself, by his disinterested and patriotic defence of the State treasury; and fearing the loss of his "blushing honors," if the matter should be touched on by any other paper than his own, he deems it officious in us to say anything on the subject.

Yea, verily, the sapient editor of the Yeoman deems it officious for us to say a word about State policy; unless, (we suppose,) by his high permission and divine approbation. He imagines himself to be the great "I AM" of the Democratic party in Kentucky, and takes it in great dudgeon, that a paper professing Democratic principles, should presume to differ with him in opinion, even on a question of mere right or wrong, involving no principle of Democracy. We assume, and shall ever fearlessly maintain, the right of expressing our opinions openly and candidly, on any subject which may present itself to public attention; and we would scorn to suppress an honest opinion, or act contrary to our views of right, for the purpose of creeping into favor with a party or with an individual.

It further seems to fret the editor, that we used the word insinuation, in speaking of his war of words with the Commonwealth; when we used that word it was done with a full knowledge of its force; insinuation is the usual mode of warfare adopted by the Yeoman, and the article in reply to us, is a very fair, or rather foul specimen of the editor's peculiar vein—and the *officious* remarks which he made some weeks back, with reference to a matter of local interest to the citizens of this county, impugning the integrity of the Democracy of Scott, is another specimen. We allude to the time when he predicted that if a Branch Bank was established in Georgetown, in a few years "the Democracy of Scott and Grant would belong, body and soul, to the Whig party." We have no wish to impugn the gentleman's veracity, when he denies having insinuated charges; but we must be allowed to doubt even him, when we have proof to the contrary of what he asserts, thus staring us in the face. The truth is, the editor of the Yeoman has a *costly* mode of expression, and cannot deliver himself readily, without an "it" or a "but."

If this peace loving editor wished for no controversy with us, why, we would most respectfully enquire, did he make his contemptible insinuation respecting us? Did he flatter himself that he could scare us into measures? Bah!

Jocularly, we intimated that he was a little pettish, because the Whigs were in the ascendancy, and there were no spoils for us Democrats. At this good humored intimation he fires up, and is highly indignant that his motives should be questioned. Well, imbecile sir, we did question your motives; but judging from the effect it has produced, we cannot avoid saying, that we have now not the least question as to your motives—

"Let the gall'd jade wince;
Our riders are unwelcome."

An editor who is conscious of his own rectitude of purpose, cares very little for imputed bad motives—he can afford to treat them with ridicule or contempt; on the contrary, one who is conscious of being influenced by mean and selfish considerations, is very jealous lest the world should surmise the truth. We always doubt the patriotism of those who make the loudest professions, and if the editor of the Yeoman is so simple as to think that any one is gulled by his apparent anxiety to save the State treasury, he is far more verdant than we thought him to be.

Our remarks respecting the Public Printer, were dictated by a love of justice and fair play—a feeling which will find its echo in the bosom of every true hearted Kentuckian—Whig or Democrat: we defended him, as we would defend any other public officer, no matter what was the complexion of his politics, who, we thought was unjustly and liberally assailed. If, as the Yeoman seems to intimate, Democracy be a blind obedience to the dictates of party leaders, right or wrong, then we are no Democrat. We would scorn to violate principle for interest, and would sooner delve for a bare subsistence all the days of our life, than to commit an act of gross injustice, at the bidding of any set of men, be they Whigs or Democrats. Democracy, however, requires no such sacrifice, and in defending the Public Printer from what we considered an unfair and illiberal mode of attack, we violated none of its principles—if the editor of the Yeoman thinks differently, let him show how. We have never defended "Whig speculations" and "Public abuses;" neither have we eulogized the disinterested liberality or immaculate official virtue of the Public Printer, as the editor of the Yeoman well knows, his insinuation to the contrary notwithstanding; we called upon him, if he had charges to make against that officer, to out with them, in order that they might undergo investigation; if he would do this, and give some better evidence than his mere say so, we should be as ready to reprobate the Public Printer as he appears to be. But although he has reiterated his insinuations, he does not furnish us with any proof; and, therefore, making due allowance for his disinterested patriotism, we are bound to dismiss the charges, as being frivolous and unfounded. This matter being now in the hands of the Legislature, we presume the editor of the Yeoman will consent to how to its decision. For our own part we are willing to abide the issue, and should the Yeoman prove to be correct in its surmises and hints, so far as this goes, he will make the *amende honorable*.

The poison which exudes from the venomous fangs of a noxious reptile, is sometimes rendered harmless by the position of the intended victim; such is our position with reference to the reptile which gave utterance to the suggestion of toadyism. We soar far above the reach of such vermin; for, as our erstwhile friend at Frankfort is well aware, we are probably as independent of the Public Printer as is a quail self; we owe him nothing but good will, and have nothing whatever to expect at his hands; the charge, therefore, of toadyism (or rather the insinuation—for it is put forth as the

remark of another,) falls harmlessly at our feet; it is so perfectly contemptible, and indicative of such utter folly and meanness, that it cannot but excite a smile of contempt, although we doubt not it was intended for a most deadly thrust. Groveling minds are apt to judge of others by their own standard; they cannot appreciate a liberal and generous expression of sentiment, but must ever attribute its utterance to some sinister motive; hence we feel confident that the *friend* of the editor, who made the suggestion of toadyism, is one of those who are accustomed to—

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

EDWARD EVERETT'S OPINION.—We perceive that the Hon. Edward Everett, our late Minister to G. Britain, attended the Pilgrim Celebration at Plymouth, and was drawn out in a few remarks in reply to a complimentary sentiment. The late position of Mr. Everett gives to his opinion a weight which otherwise they would not be entitled to, except as the views of a sound statesman and pure patriot. In the course of his remarks, he thus referred to his late position as Minister, and the probable issue of the Oregon controversy:

"With respect to the public situation which he had held abroad, it would not become him to say much; it was sufficient that he took it with a full determination to do his duty, and that part of it which devolved upon him, the task of endeavoring to promote good feeling between the two countries, he has done with all his heart. The relations between the two countries are in a peculiarly interesting situation; there never was an instance like it before. The two nations are bound together by no common ties. We are bound together to a degree of intimacy never before known, and he hoped the good understanding might never be broken off. He believed that Great Britain and America were the two nations in the world most able to do each other most good in peace and most evil in war. He believed that all differences might and would yet be settled on terms equally honorable to both parties."

DR. McCRAW, OF RICHMOND.—The Richmond papers publish the obituary notice of Dr. McCraw. In reading this obituary, we were struck with the heroic conduct mentioned in the following extract, which will no doubt prove as interesting to our readers as it did to us:

"When the appalling burning of the Richmond Theatre took place, in the winter of 1811, Dr. McCraw was present. At the cry of fire, recollecting the great crowd and narrow lobby, he leaped from the side box on the stage, in the hope of securing the escape of his party behind it. Pressing the curtain aside, he discovered such a mass of flame as most effectively cut off all egress in that way. Returning instantly by a backward leap, and supporting his wife, he forced his way to the famous east window, around which he found clustering and suffocating a crowd of persons, whose every effort had proved unsuccessful in opening the shutters, which were strongly barricaded on the outside. By an effort of strength almost supernatural, he dashed to pieces the obstacle, and the first gust of fresh air gave life to numbers who would have perished without it. Taking his stand then by the high window, he announced his determination to secure the safety of every female before any man should escape. This he carried into effect, and then (literally surrounded with flames) assisted the men in the same way. At last, after saving very many lives, his clothing reduced to a crisp, as the floor sunk beneath his feet, he leaped from the window, the last human being that escaped through that outlet. His fall produced an injury of the thigh that rendered him powerless for motion, and he lay under the wall of the burning building until his own son (a mere lad) recognized his voice, crying for aid, and dragged him down hill, out of danger from the falling wall. Months of severe pain followed, during the first weeks of which he could not permit the removal of a single piece of his clothing; when at length this was done, the very flannel next his skin was found burnt, and a universal cicatrix of the back evidenced the amount of heat he had borne, the painful effects of the burn having been completely concealed by the greater suffering from the torn muscles of the thigh. The heroism of this conduct was only equalled by the modesty which prevented his giving the details for publication, often solicited from him."

The Legislature of New Jersey commenced its session at Trenton on Tuesday. JOHN C. SMALLWOOD, was unanimously re-elected President of the Senate, and LEWIS HOWELL Speaker of the House.

POLICE COURT.
Before JUDGE HORN, January 26, 1846.
The Commonwealth vs. H. R. Powell and C. F. Reynolds, for a breach of the peace. The evidence being heard, the jury found both defendants guilty, and assessed a fine of \$9 against Reynolds, and a fine of \$250 against Powell.

BEAUTIFUL!
The Bible and Book of Common Prayer, bound in velvet, with silver and gold plated clasp and filigree work, a most exquisite present. A few copies for sale at the lowest Western price, at
(Jan 25) TODD'S Bookstore.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.
NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, as applicable to the United States, by a Southern Planter. A few copies just received and for sale at
(Jan 25) TODD'S Bookstore.

BETTER STILL—TRY IT!
ANOTHER lot of E. Holbrook's Kentucky manufactured Tobacco, pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the "Old Dominion," just received at
(Jan 25) TODD'S Bookstore.

BRONSON'S ELOCUTION.
ELOCUTION, or Mental and Vocal Philosophy; involving the principles of Reading and Speaking, and designed for the development and cultivation of both body and mind, in accordance with the nature, uses, and destiny of man, illustrated by two or three hundred choice anecdotes, &c., by Prof. BRONSON, A. M. D. For sale by
(Jan 25) No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW.

E. MAGUIRE & CO.,
Produce Dealers, and General Commission Merchants,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BROADWAY HOTEL,
CINCINNATI, O.
January 1, 1846.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Salmon, Potomac Herring, for sale by
(Jan 30) GRAY & GEORGE.

LARD WANTED.
500 KEGS Lard wanted immediately.
(Jan 16, 1846) B. F. JOHNSON & CO.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY.
THE NEW STEAMER KENTUCKY, Sam'l. STEELE, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight apply on board, or to
(Jan 16, 1846) G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort.
(Jan 16, 1846) C. BASHAM, Jr., Agent, Louisville.

VARIETY STORE,
No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.
DOXON & GRAHAM.
KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, which they will warrant. Cigars and Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c., &c.
Give them a call and try their articles. January 1, 1846

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.
WHEREAS the heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those indebted to us previous to the 1st day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer for collection.
CRAIG & HENRY,
Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit.

CHEAP Publications.
JUST received at the Literary Depot, (at the Commonwealth Office), another supply of Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire under Napoleon, as far as the 5th number. Also, a large lot of Novels, Magazines, and other publications, in a cheap form. January 20, 1846

REGULAR PACKET.
The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Tonn, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
January 1, 1846

FOR LOUISVILLE.
SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET
JOHN A. HOLTON, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Apply to
(Jan 10, 1846) JOHN WATSON & CO.

DODD'S
FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,
144 Main Street,
THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI.
The hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a genteel, well made article can be procured. I invite the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.
Wm. Dodd.
January 12, 1846.

CONFECTIONERY & FAMILY GROCERY.
MAIN STREET.
PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, in half and quarter bbls., just received per steamer Isaac Shelby, and for sale
(Jan 20) by GRAY & GEORGE.

SUNDRIES.
Vermorel's,
W. I. Pepper Sauce,
Smoked Tongues,
Sugar cured Beef,
Demi-hams,
Whisk Brooms,
Long handled Brooms,
Almond Sticks,
Marbles,
Lead Pencils,
English Horn Combs,
Fine Ivory Combs,
Hair Brushes,
Infant's Hair Brushes,
Gents Pocket Brush and Comb,
Market Baskets,
Ladies' Fancy Baskets,
Toys—great variety,
Cigar Cases,
Traveling Baskets,
Prunes in Fancy Boxes,
Fruit in Jars,
Genoa Citron,
Coco Nuts,
Pine Apples,
Macaons,
And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

BLACK TEA, a very superior article,
Extra fine G. P. Tea,
Hyson Tea,
Imperial Tea, received and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

SPECIAL OYSTERS—One case just received and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

SARDINES (Gilloux brand)—One case received and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—a fresh supply of the very best and latest importations, just received and for sale by the bottle or hamper.
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, &c.
Gordon Madeira, vintage of 1830,
Harmon's extra Pale Sherry, (very fine)
Sanderman & Co's Old Port,
J. D. & M. Williams' Bro. Sherry,
Muscat,
Gordon's Champagne Brandy, vintage of 1805,
A. Seignette's pure Cognac Brandy,
Hambourg Cherry Brandy,
London Porter,
East India Bitters,
Irish Whiskey.
Also, a good article of Madras Wine, for culinary purposes.
Our wines are from the houses of J. D. & M. Williams, Boston, and Peter Harmon, New York. Further recommendations we consider unnecessary—so recollect if you want a pure article, call on
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!
Rosa Regalias, (flat)
Cazadore do
Estrella Star do
Minerva do
Tacón do
La Primavera do
Indiana Union Imperiales,
Ladies' Cigars,
January 20
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

RARE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE CHEAP, for Cash or approved paper, a good BUG-GY, HORSE and HARNESS; Horse suitable for saddle or harness, five years old; will be sold together or separately. Enquire at my office on Main street, or at Giltner's stable.
(Jan 15-21) W. H. DAVIS.

NEW HAT & SHOE STORE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ANNE STREETS,
FRANKFORT, Ky.
S. BEERS has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Boots and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.
Also—a general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.
(Jan 1, 1846)

CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN COGLE,
HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or night. In his bill of fare will be found
BIRDS, DUCK, TURKEYS, PHEASANTS, PIGS' FEET, EGGS, &c., &c.
His Bar is furnished with the purest and best Liquors in the markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he will serve up his articles to suit the taste of the most fastidious Epicures. He only wishes the members of the Legislature, transient visitors, and those who are in the habit of calling, to be confident when they visit his house once, they will not go elsewhere to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand Cheating Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands.
(Jan 1, 1846)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
J. F. & B. F. MEER,
WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, that they have just received a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c., of the latest fashions, which they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also consent to repair Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see.
(Jan 1, 1846)

NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,
(Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store),
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
T. FORT has kept constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and other fine Hosiery; and Work Boxes; Gilets and 12 inch. Blank Books of various qualities.
(Jan 1, 1846)

ALLISON OWEN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, Spices, and fancy Groceries,
No. 32, COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI.
THE following articles comprise a portion of his present assortment, and will be sold low for cash:
Teas—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters, boxes, chests, and half chests.
Coffee—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government Java.
Sugars—Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf, Powdered and Crushed.
Rums—Anders, Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Honkheim, Johannisberger, Sparkling Brandy, Muscat, L. P. Truett, Sicily, Sweet, Malaga, French White Wine, &c. Some of these Wines are very old and very choice.
Brandy—Cognac, Martell, & Co's, '1805, '1806, '1807, '1808, '1809, '1810, '1811, '1812, '1813, '1814, '1815, '1816, '1817, '1818, '1819, '1820, '1821, '1822, '1823, '1824, '1825, '1826, '1827, '1828, '1829, '1830, '1831, '1832, '1833, '1834, '1835, '1836, '1837, '1838, '1839, '1840, '1841, '1842, '1843, '1844, '1845, '1846, '1847, '1848, '1849, '1850, '1851, '1852, '1853, '1854, '1855, '1856, '1857, '1858, '1859, '1860, '1861, '1862, '1863, '1864, '1865, '1866, '1867, '1868, '1869, '1870, '1871, '1872, '1873, '1874, '1875, '1876, '1877, '1878, '1879, '1880, '1881, '1882, '1883, '1884, '1885, '1886, '1887, '1888, '1889, '1890, '1891, '1892, '1893, '1894, '1895, '1896, '1897, '1898, '1899, '1900, '1901, '1902, '1903, '1904, '1905, '1906, '1907, '1908, '1909, '1910, '1911, '1912, '1913, '1914, '1915, '1916, '1917, '1918, '1919, '1920, '1921, '1922, '1923, '1924, '1925, '1926, '1927, '1928, '1929, '1930, '1931, '1932, '1933, '1934, '1935, '1936, '1937, '1938, '1939, '1940, '1941, '1942, 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at No. 8, St. Clair street, by
January 6, 1846.